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TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be noticed.

UNITED STATES LAWS.

(By Authority.)

An act further to amend the Charter of the Town of Alexandria.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That tenements and lots of ground within the town of Alexandria, on which taxes, assessments, or charges, remain due and unpaid, to the Common Council of the said town, for the space of two years, or shall hereafter remain due and unpaid, for that space of time, or so much of said lots as may be necessary, may be sold at public auction, for the payment of the taxes, assessments or charges, which are, or shall be due thereon, with the expenses attending the sale: *Provided,* That, before any such sale be made, an affidavit of the Collector of the District or Ward, in which such lots lie, stating that no goods or chattels of the person or persons charged with the payment of such taxes, assessments, or charges, sufficient to satisfy the same, can be found within the corporation, shall be lodged with the Clerk of the Common Council: *And provided,* That public notice of the time and place of such sale, shall be given, by advertising in some newspaper published in the town of Alexandria, for at least six months, where the property is assessed to persons residing out of the United States; three months, where the property is assessed to persons residing within the United States; and six weeks, when the property is assessed to persons residing within the District of Columbia; in which notice shall be stated, the street or streets, on which lots lie, the streets by which the square in which they lie is bounded, the name of the person or persons to whom they have been last assessed, on the books of the Assessors, and the amount of the taxes, assessments, or charges, due thereon: *And provided further,* That the purchaser or purchasers shall not be obliged to pay, at the time of such sale, more than the taxes, assessments, or charges due, and the expenses of sale; and that, if, within two years from the day of sale, the proprietor or proprietors of such lots, his, her, or their heirs, representatives or agents, shall repay to such purchaser, or to the Mayor, the money paid for such taxes, assessments, or charges and expenses, as aforesaid, with ten per centum per annum, as interest thereon, or make a tender of the same, he or she shall be re-instated in his, her, or their original title; but if no such tender be made, within two years next after such sale, then the purchaser shall pay the balance of the purchase money of such lot or lots, into the Treasury of the Common Council, where it shall remain, subject to the order of the proprietor or proprietors, or his or their legal representatives; and the purchaser, on the payment of the whole amount of the purchase money, shall receive a title to the said lot or lots, in fee simple, from the Mayor, under his hand, and the seal of his office, which shall be deemed good and valid in law and equity.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Common Council of Alexandria shall have power to provide for the establishment, maintenance, and superintendence of public schools, and for the registering of births, marriages, and deaths, and shall have power to preserve the navigation of the Potomac river, within their jurisdiction; to erect, repair, and regulate public wharves, deepen docks and basins, and to limit the extension of private wharves, into the harbor; to authorize, with the approbation of the President of the United States, the drawing of lotteries, for effecting any important improvement in and to the town, which the ordinary funds and revenue thereof will not accomplish; to restrain and prohibit the drawing of other lotteries, the keeping of tipping houses, and all kinds of gambling; to provide for the licensing, taking, and regulating auctions; theatrical, and public shows and amusements, and vendors of lottery tickets; to appoint gaugers of casks, inspectors of domestic spirits, measurers and inspectors of wood, lumber, and bark, grain, coal, beef, pork, fish, butter, and lard; weighers of hay, fodder, and straw; and to regulate by law, the inspection, measurement, and weighing of the articles aforesaid; to regulate party and other walls and fences, and to determine by whom they shall be kept in repair; to direct in what part of the town buildings of wood shall not be erected, and to regulate the size of bricks to be made or used; and shall have power to restrain and prohibit the nightly, and other disorderly meetings of slaves, free negroes and mulattoes, and to punish such slaves, by whipping, not exceeding forty stripes, or, at the option of the owner of such slave, by fine or confinement to labour, not exceeding three months for every offence; and to punish such free negroes and mulattoes for such offences, by fixed penalties, not exceeding twenty dollars for one offence; and in case of the failure of such free negro and mulatto to pay and satisfy such penalty and costs, to cause such free negro or mulatto to be confined to labor for any time, not exceeding six months for any offence; to cause and provide for the removal of all such paupers, vagrants, and other persons, as may not be legally entitled to residence within the said corporation; to punish, by fine or penalty, any minor or apprentice, guilty of any breach of any law of the corporation, and unless such fine or penalty, with the costs of prosecution, be paid by the parent, guardian, or master of such minor or apprentice, by confinement to labor for a limited time, not exceeding three months for any one offence.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Common Council shall have power to subscribe to the stock of the turnpike road, which is authorized to be made by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed the fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act incorporating a company to establish a turnpike road from Wiley's Tavern, in the county of Fairfax, to a point of intersection on the Little River turn-

pike road, or on the line of the District of Columbia," and to any turnpike road, or other public improvement, which has been, or may be authorized by an act of Congress, leading to the town of Alexandria; and the said Common Council may lay any tax on the property in the said town, to promote any public improvement for the benefit of the said town, when, in the opinion of the said Common Council, it may be expedient; which said taxes may be collected as all other taxes are or may be directed to be collected.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of an act, passed the twenty-sixth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, entitled "An act supplementary to the act to incorporate the inhabitants of the City of Washington, passed the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and for other purposes," as relates to the town of Alexandria, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
JOHN G. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved—May 13, 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

An act to amend the several acts for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Florida.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the superior courts of the Territory of Florida, within their respective districts, shall have and exercise original jurisdiction in all civil causes in law and equity, whether arising under the laws of the said Territory or otherwise, where the sum in controversy shall amount to one hundred dollars; and shall have original and exclusive cognizance of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, including all seizures under laws of impost navigation, or trade, of the United States, whether such seizures be made on land or water; and of all suits for penalties and forfeitures incurred under the laws of the United States; and original, but not exclusive jurisdiction, of all suits in which the United States shall be a party, whatever may be the amount in controversy in such causes and suits; and shall have and exercise appellate jurisdiction, in all civil causes, originating in the inferior courts of said Territory, whatever may be the amount in controversy; and shall have and exercise original and exclusive jurisdiction of all crimes and offences committed against the laws of the said Territory, where the punishment shall be death and original and appellate jurisdiction of all other crimes and offences committed against the laws of the said Territory; and original and exclusive jurisdiction of all crimes and offences which shall be cognizable, under the authority of the United States, committed within the respective districts of the said superior courts, or upon the high seas.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said superior courts, and court of appeals, in term, and the judges thereof, in vacation, shall, respectively, have full power and authority, in all civil causes and criminal cases, to issue writs of habeas corpus, of error, of certiorari, of mandamus, of prohibition, of scire facias, and of quo warranto, according to the principles and rules of law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said superior courts, respectively, shall be held as occasion may require, to prevent a delay of justice for the trial of causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and for the hearing of causes in equity, as often as the judges of the said courts, respectively, shall deem fit to appoint.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said superior courts, respectively, shall have power, in the cases where there has been a trial by jury, to grant new trials, as often as may be deemed necessary for the due administration of justice, for reasons for which new trials have usually been granted in the courts of law, and shall have power to administer all necessary oaths or affirmations, and to make and establish all necessary rules of practice and pleading, and for the orderly conducting of the business of the said courts: *Provided,* Such rules be not repugnant to the laws of the United States, or of the said Territory.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That writs of error and appeal shall lie, and may be taken on all final decisions of said superior courts, where the matter in dispute shall amount to the sum or value of one hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, to the courts of appeals of said Territory; in all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; in all causes of seizure, under the laws of impost, navigation, and trade, of the United States; in all suits for penalties and forfeitures incurred under the laws of the United States; and in all suits in which the United States shall be a party; in all civil causes in law and equity, arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and treaties made, and which shall be made, under their authority, and in all civil cases affecting Ambassadors or other public Ministers and Consuls; in controversies between citizens of two different States, and between aliens and citizens of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as appeals are directed to be taken from a district to a circuit court of the United States. And writs of error and appeal shall lie, and may be taken from the final decisions of the said court of appeals, in all such cases, in the same manner, and under the same restrictions and regulations, as writs of error and appeals are directed to be taken from the circuit courts of the United States. And in all other cases, writs of error and appeal may be taken and prosecuted from said superior courts to the court of appeals, in such manner as the Legislative Council have directed, or shall direct.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the regulations prescribed by the nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth sections of the act of the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," and by the act of the twelfth of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, entitled "An act to amend and explain the twenty-second section of the act establishing the judicial courts of the United States," as far as said regulations shall be practicable, shall be observed in respect to all

writs of error and appeals from the said superior courts to the court of appeals in the cases enumerated in the first part of the preceding section, and in writs of error and appeals from the said court of appeals in the supreme court of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the clerks of the said superior courts, respectively, where the courts are held, shall keep correct, particular, and regular minutes and records of every day's proceedings of the said courts, and the said clerks, marshals, and district attorneys, shall respectively receive for their services, in all causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and in causing arising on seizures under the laws of impost, navigation, and trade, of the United States, the same fees and compensation as are allowed by law to the clerks, marshals, and district attorneys, of the district court of the United States for Louisiana district, in similar cases; and in all other causes, such fees shall have been or shall be hereafter established by the Legislative Council of the said Territory. And the clerk, United States attorney, and marshal, of the court of appeals, shall have the same fees and compensation for attending said court, whilst exercising the powers of a circuit court, directed in this act, as are allowed to be clerk, attorney, and marshals of the circuit courts of the United States; and in all other cases, such fees as the Legislative Council of said Territory have established, or may direct.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the judges of the superior courts shall only be required to hold court in one other place, in their respective districts, than the one assigned by the laws of the United States, to be designated by the Governor and Legislative Council; and so much of any law, as restricts said courts to a particular number of days, for the trial of causes arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the marshals of each district shall reside within the same, and execute all the process of said courts, whether arising under the laws of the United States, or of said Territory; and perform all the duties of ministerial officers of the same; and shall execute bond, with security, to be approved by said judges, conditioned for the performance of the duties required of the executive officers, by the laws of said Territory, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, which shall be recorded by the clerks of said courts.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That thirteen persons shall be annually elected by the people of said Territory, who shall compose the Legislative Council thereof, each of whom shall be an inhabitant of said Territory, and shall have resided therein one year next preceding his election; and the term for which he shall be elected shall be one year; to commence on the second Monday of December annually. And it shall be the duty of the Governor to divide the said Territory into thirteen convenient districts, so as to give to each district, as near as may be, an equal number of free white inhabitants, for the purpose of electing members of the Legislative Council of said Territory; and he shall also designate places for holding elections in each district, and appoint judges or managers to preside at, and conduct the same, who shall take the same oath, and observe the same formality, as is now required by law, in the election of Delegate to Congress. The time and place of holding the elections shall be made known, by proclamation, and sent to each district, respectively; and it shall be lawful for the inhabitants within the respective districts, who are, or may be qualified voters, under the laws of the same, to elect one person in each district, as a member of the Legislative Council. And it shall be the duty of the said judges or managers, in each district, to make a return to the Governor of every person voted for as a member of the Legislative Council, in such district, together with the number of votes which such person shall have received, written in full, opposite his name; and the votes in each district shall be canvassed by the Governor and Secretary of the Territory, or by such other persons, or in such other manner, as the Legislative Council may hereafter direct by law; and the person in each district, having the greatest number of legal votes, shall be declared elected, and entitled to a seat in the Legislative Council; and in case two or more persons shall have the greatest, and an equal number of votes in any district, it shall be lawful for the Governor to order a new election in such district, in such manner, and at such time, as the Legislative Council may by law prescribe. And the said Legislative Council shall hold a session in every year, commencing on the second Monday in December, in

each year, at the seat of Government in said Territory, and continue not longer than six weeks; and the members of said Council shall receive three dollars each per day, during their attendance in Council, and three dollars for every twenty miles, to be estimated by the actual distance from the place of residence to the Seat of Government, and so distinctly certified by the Governor of said Territory, in going to, and returning from, any meeting of the Legislative Council, once in each session, and no more; and the first election shall be held on the first Monday of October next, and at such times thereafter, and under such regulations, as the Governor and Legislative Council shall direct.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the members of the Legislative Council shall not be eligible to any office created during the period of their service, or the fees of which were regulated by laws passed whilst they were members, or for one year thereafter.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the Legislative Council to pass any law imposing a higher tax on the lands of non-residents, than those of residents of said Territory.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That so much of the several acts of which this is an amendment, as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed; and so much of any of the laws of said Territory, as are repugnant to the same, are disapproved and annulled.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the several acts passed by the Governor and Legislative Council, granting divorces; the four first sections of "An act to amend an act to define crimes," &c. approved December tenth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five; and "An act to prescribe the forms of actions," &c. approved December fifth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five; the act "in addition and amendment of an act to determine fees," &c. approved December ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five; and "An act to amend an act regulating judicial proceedings," &c. approved December eighth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five; "An act to provide, in part, for raising a revenue," approved the ninth of December, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, be, and the same are hereby disapproved and annulled.

Approved—May 15, 1826.

Resolution directing a survey of certain routes between Baltimore and Philadelphia, for a Post Road.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be authorized and required to cause an examination and survey of the various routes between Baltimore and Philadelphia, crossing the Susquehanna, at Havre de Grace Ferry, Port Deposit, and Conowingo Bridge, and report to Congress the route which may be best adapted for a permanent post road, with an estimate of the expense of making each of said routes safe and convenient for the transportation of the mail.

Approved—May 4, 1826.

An act supplementary to "An act for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause the building of one of the ships authorized by the act for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States, to be suspended, and the timber for the same to be laid up and secured. And he is hereby further authorized, if, in his opinion, the same can be done on advantageous terms to the United States, to cause to be purchased for the United States, a ship of not less than the smallest class authorized to be built by the said act; and for carrying such purchase into effect, the amount for which the purchase may be made, may be paid out of the appropriation heretofore made for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States.

Approved—May 17, 1826.

An act making further appropriation for ten sloops of war appropriating certain balances carried to the Surplus Fund.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the objects following, that is to say:

For building ten sloops of war, as authorized by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, three thousand dollars.

For pay of labourers and teams, employed in loading and unloading vessels, piling, docking, and removing timbers and stores, in the service of the Navy, being the balance of the appropriation of the act of third March, eighteen hundred

and twenty-three, as carried to the surplus fund, seventeen thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty-five cents.

For the inclined plane at the Navy Yard in Washington, being the balance of the appropriation, by the act of the third March, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, carried to the surplus fund, ten thousand and seventeen dollars and forty-one cents.

For ship houses, being the balance of an appropriation, by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, carried to the surplus fund, forty-four thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty-two cents.

For contingent expenses of the naval service, prior to the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four, two thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirty-one cents; fifty dollars whereof, being the balance of appropriation, by the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, and carried to the surplus fund.

For pay to the superintendents, naval constructors, storekeepers, inspectors of timber, clerks of the yards, and artificers in the naval service, being the balance of appropriation, by the act of the third March, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, carried to the surplus fund, twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighteen cents.

For the suppression of piracy, being the balance of appropriation, by the act of the twentieth December, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, carried to the surplus fund, three thousand seven hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-seven cents.

For rewarding captors of Algerine vessels, as authorized by law, being the balance of a former appropriation, carried to the surplus fund, fourteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents.

Approved—May 18, 1826.

An act to fix the time of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in the District of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Circuit Court of the United States within and for the District of Ohio, instead of the time now fixed by law, shall hereafter be held on the second Monday of July, and the fourth Monday of December, in each year; and the District Court of the United States, in and for said District, shall hereafter be held on the Mondays next succeeding the times herein fixed for holding the Circuit Court; and all suits and matters of every kind returnable to or pending in either of said Courts, shall be held to be returnable and continued to the terms of said Court herein provided for.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

An act concerning the Seat of Justice in Gallatin County, in the State of Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Illinois is hereby authorized to give or sell, in fee simple, to the County of Gallatin, in that State, for the purpose of locating and fixing the Seat of Justice in said county, a tract not exceeding one hundred acres of the tract of land, situate in said county, and granted to said state, for the use thereof, by the act of the eighteenth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, entitled "an act to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states," any restriction in the said act of Congress notwithstanding.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

Resolution expressive of the sense of Congress of the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Duncan, of the United States' Navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the joint resolutions of Congress, passed October twentieth, eighteen hundred and fourteen, entitled, "Resolutions expressive of the sense of Congress of the gallant conduct of Captain Thomas McDonough, the officers, seamen, and marines, and infantry serving as marines on board of the United States' squadron on Lake Champlain," be so construed and extended as to include the name of Silas Duncan, a Lieutenant in the navy of the United States, in testimony of the sense which is entertained by both Houses of Congress, of the distinguished gallantry and good conduct of the said Lieutenant Duncan, in an action with the enemy's forces, on the sixth of September, eighteen hundred and fourteen, on the same Lake.

Approved—May 13, 1826.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.

Having been prevented, by the recurrence of a circumstance which has, in past years, operated to deny to those engaged in our office a participation in the festivities of the 4th of July, but which we confidently expected would this year be guarded against, by those whose province it was, and in whom it would have been but an act of sheer justice, to have done so, from being present at the late celebration, we can give but a meagre sketch of the ceremonies, depending on the casual remarks of those who were present, for what we do give.

In pursuance of arrangement, Capt. Lemly's fine company of Salisbury Light Infantry Blues paraded about 10 o'clock; and after firing salutes, and performing various evolutions, they marched in procession round to the court-house, at which place a large concourse of citizens and strangers had assembled; the building was soon filled to overflowing; and great numbers, among whom were many ladies and families, some of whom had come from a distance, who had been prevented by the inclemency of the weather from arriving at the court-house in time, found the house so full that they were compelled to go away without entering. The ceremonies were prefaced by a prayer from the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, President of the University of this state; the Declaration of Independence was then read, by David F. Caldwell, Esq.; after which, an Oration was delivered by Mr. Thomas Dew, Jr.—which we have heard spoken of as doing much credit to its author, fully realizing the high expectations formed of his talents: we hope the author may consent to its publication.

About 2 o'clock, a large company, among whom were about twenty Revolutionary Soldiers, partook of an excellent Rehearsal, served up in a grove near the Academy, and furnished by Col. Yarbro, of the Mansion Hotel. Dr. F. Caldwell, Esq. presided at the table, assisted by Dr. S. L. Ferrand. After dinner, the following standing toasts were drank to:

1st.—The 4th of July, 1776; Hail to the Day which gave birth to a Nation! Hail to the Day on which our Fathers vindicated the rights of Freedom. May all times to come find their sons ever ready to defend so rich an inheritance.

2d.—George Washington; he is above censure; could he be so, he would have been immortal: "he yet lives on earth, in his spotless example; his spirit is in Heaven."

3d.—The departed Patriots of the Revolution: those Suns have set; but their bright tracks remain in the firmament of their country, to guide it in its course of freedom and glory.

4th.—The surviving Patriots of the Revolution: they stand in the midst of posterity, honored and venerated as was Israel among his sons.

5th.—The Union of the States; the great temple of freedom. While our rivers roll to the ocean; while our mountains lift their heads to the clouds, may this glorious fabric stand firm and unshaken, a beacon of light to the nations of the earth.

6th.—The President of the United States: May he be animated by the example of "the Father of his country."

7th.—The Judiciary of the United States: may they continue, as heretofore, with unwavering firmness to fix the landmarks of the constitution.

8th.—The Army, Navy, and Militia of the United States.

9th.—Internal Improvement: a science worthy the patronage of a great Republic; may it go on and prosper.

10th.—North-Carolina: in the first class of States, in extent of territory and sum of population; may she rival her sisters in liberal sentiments, and in the great cause of public improvement.

11th.—The Republics of the South: may their wisdom and moderation perpetuate the blessings their valor has won.

12th.—Greece; the country of Homer and Leonidas; dear to Literature and Liberty: may her eventual deliverance from ruthless tyranny show the world that, though freedom may for a while be obscured, like the Sun, it is indestructible, and will re-appear with increased effulgence.

13th.—Our fair country women.

A number of volunteer toasts were also drank; but we have been able to obtain only the following:

By D. F. Caldwell, Esq.—The Constitution of the United States; honor to the men who framed, and to those who ratified it; by it, the hopes of the Revolution were consummated; may the next half a century find it unimpaired by useless innovations.

By R. H. Alexander, Esq.—The Orator of the Day.

By Mr. A. Torrence.—The President and Reader of the Day.

By Maj. J. McClelland.—Gen. and W. Jackson, By Dr. John Scott.—The Hon. Francis Pickens, Archibald Henderson, and other distinguished characters of this country; they live in the recollection of their many eminent and superior virtues, examples for the present and rising generation.

By Mr. P. S. Ney.—De Witt Clinton.

In the evening, a Ball was given at the Mansion Hotel, which was very numerously attended.

THE GOLD MINES.

We perceive that a Georgia paper manifests a good deal of concern for the fate of Mr. Roswell King, a very worthy gentleman now engaged in working the gold mines in Montgomery county, in this state, who is one of a company recently formed in the state of Georgia for that purpose, and who was stated in a late Fayetteville paper to have been so dangerously wounded in the operation of blasting a rock, that his life was despaired of. To dissipate the fears of Mr. King's friends in Georgia, we can assure them that he is now sound and in good health; and that no doubt was ever entertained in Montgomery, that the injury he received would prove fatal,—except it might have been cherished by a very scientific gentleman, who is also busily engaged at the mines, and whose extreme anxiety for the well-being of Mr. King, may have induced him, during his moments of alarm, to authorize the publication which was made in the Fayetteville paper. We are more inclined to believe the Fayetteville article was authorized during a momentary alarm, from the fact, that the scientific gentleman above alluded to, has betrayed a very strong desire to

lay an injunction on our press, in regard to the operations of the gold mines in this state. The location of our press is more immediately in the neighborhood of what may be termed the "Gold Region," than any other. This being the fact, we certainly possess facilities equal to those of any other Editor, of obtaining correct intelligence of the operations at the mines; and as there is a good deal of anxiety abroad to gain authentic information of the quantity and quality of the gold found, the facility of working the mines, and the geology and topography of the country where they are located, we shall certainly not be deterred from publishing such facts, as, from our own observation, or from information of credible persons, we feel warranted in doing. It has ever been, and shall continue to be, our aim not to deceive people abroad, in respect to the gold mines in this state. Such statements as that which was extensively circulated through the papers last year, representing the quantity of gold found during the season, to be upwards of eighty thousand dollars! could have emanated from none other than a distorted imagination. It shall be our endeavor to guard the public against such puerile exaggerations.

The late Mr. GAILLARD.

The following inscription for the monument of Hon. John Gaillard, says a correspondent of the proprietor of the New Hampshire Statesman and Register, is generally supposed to be from the pen of Vice President Calhoun.

THIS MONUMENT

Is erected by the United States To the memory of JOHN GAILLARD, A Senator from the State of South Carolina Who died at Washington, Feb. 20, 1825, In the discharge of his public duties.

He was a man

Of manners plain, but engaging—

Of an understanding vigorous and correct—

And of integrity the most inflexible.

He followed the wishes of his own State

When they were the wishes of his country:

Not "as an instrument of ambition,"

"But as a living depository of principle."

All his ends were public ends,

And all the arts which he sought to obtain them

Were manly arts.

He deserted no friends when they were assailed—

And he united himself with no enemies

For the sake of increasing his own power.

He could support a government

Which was not administered by his friends—

And he could oppose measures which he deemed

Wrong, with firmness,

Without coarseness and rancour,

Amidst the most violent conflicts of parties.

And in the discussion of momentous questions,

He never, for a moment,

Lost the character of a gentleman.

During the time that he presided over the Senate

He treated its members

As if they were all his friends—

And, by such conduct, he made them so.

In all appointments, which it was his duty to make

He sought to gratify his own judgment,

And not the feelings, passions, or wishes,

Of himself, or others,

And by his rigid adherence to the rules

Framed with so much wisdom

For the government of the Senate,

He preserved that good order,

Without which public business is retarded—

The feelings of the members excited and insulted—

May his successors,

In the high office of presiding over the Senate—

That great assembly of the States—

REFLECT

That this monument will be their reproach,

If they neglect to remember,

And RESEMBLE him.

From the Greenbrough (N. C.) Patriot.

MANUMISSION AND COLONIZATION.

At the last annual meeting of the Society of Friends in this State, that very respectable body came to the resolution of manumitting and removing all the coloured people held by them, that were willing to leave the country; and since that time, they have been concerting measures for carrying their intentions into effect; and in consulting the wishes of the coloured people themselves in relation to their future destination, which has resulted in the following arrangement: 120 of the number are desirous of going to Hayti; 316 to Liberia; and about 100 wish to be sent to the non-slave holding states, Ohio or Indiana.

Dr. George Swaine of this county, who is deputed by the Society, has gone to Beaufort in this State, to attend to the embarkation, and to supply the wants of those who have made choice of Hayti for their future home; a vessel had been previously chartered for that purpose by Richard Mendenhall of this county, for the society, which was to sail about the first of this month, June.

The 316 of this population who have chosen to go to Liberia, and the 100 who wish to be removed to Ohio or Indiana, will also be sent there at the expense of the society of Friends; the former by the first vessels to the African Settlement, and the latter, by means of waggons, which will be engaged to convey them and the little property of which they may be possessed.

In addition to the above, this Society have already sent off 64 persons to the State of Ohio, 47 by the ship Indian Chief, which lately sailed from Norfolk to Liberia, and 11 by another vessel which sailed about the same time to Africa.

This Society, also, contributed 800 dollars to the funds of the African Colonization Society soon after its establishment.

Actresses.—We recommend the following axiom to actresses:—A woman ought never to appear in man's clothes; for setting the delicacy of the matter out of the question, if she be well made, she will look ill—if she look well, she must be ill made.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

A Wife sold.—A disgraceful exhibition recently took place in Brighton (in England) market, when a man led a very "tidy" looking young woman up to one of the stalls with a halter round her neck, and offered her for sale. A purchaser was soon found, who bought her for 20s. which he paid and went off with his bargain amid the sneers and laughter of the mob, but not before the transaction was regularly entered by the clerk in the market book, and the bill of 1s. paid. He also paid 1s. for the halter, and another shilling to the man who performed the office of auctioneer. We understand they were country people, and that the woman had two children by her husband, one of whom he presents to keep, and the other he throws in as a make weight to the bargain.

A British company is about to make an important settlement in the Republic of La Plata. They have bought a large tract of land are building houses, and have already some hundreds of settlers. Mr. Beaumet, President of the company, besides paying for 500 shares, has advanced \$4,000 to forward the concern.

Mr. Eawick Evans, who went from this county to the rescue of Greece, and came back in the course of a few months re-infected, publishing in a New Hampshire paper his reasons for returning without having done any thing towards the object which he undertook. He has already read a sixth number, and in that we find stated as matter of information, that the Greeks resemble exactly, in appearance, character, modes of dress, and of warfare, fondness for ornaments, &c.—whom? American Indians! Mr. Evans gives his opinion that they are of the same age, and that Cecrops and some early whittan were employed about the same time in planting Greek colonies. As proof of this identity of race, Mr. E. adds, that the Belvidere Apollo is just like an Indian! True—Mr. Evans is an original.

The Sea Serpent.—All doubt as to the existence of such a marine monster, resembling the serpent, is now removed. Capt. Holdrege of the ship Silas Richards, arrived from Liverpool, informs, that on the Grand Bank he fell in with, what he calls, the Sea Serpent. The monster was also seen by his passengers, who have certified to the fact. It was about sixty feet in length, and was proceeding to the eastward.

New York Gazette.

A Whirlwind, we have been informed, lately passed over the Susquehanna a few miles below Columbia, Pa. and in its progress raised a column of water apparently three or four feet in diameter, which ascended with a violent rushing noise, and passed into an overhanging cloud. The upper part of the column spread and assumed a broom like appearance as it approached the cloud, the water becoming converted into mist or spray by the violence with which it was carried upward. In general appearance the phenomenon resembled the water-spouts of the ocean and the lakes.

A BRUISED REED.

At the court in Concord, (Mass.) Mrs. Sally Reed was lately tried for an assault committed on her husband John Reed of Bedford, by "pounding" him with a large mallet on his "knowledge box." She was sentenced to four months confinement in the common jail. At her request she was permitted to go to Cambridge jail, "for the benefit of the sea air." Application was made for a divorce, by her husband, who had received so many striking marks of her attachment, which was granted, with alimony.

RHODE ISLAND.

On Rhode Island, which is 11 miles long and 5 miles broad, there are 700 miles of double wall, from 4½ to 5 feet high, most of which is handsome, and in excellent order. This wall has all been built within 192 years, and the expense of building it is estimated to have been more than the whole island would sell for, land and buildings. The wall, if it were in one direct line, would reach from the town of Newport to Michigan Territory. The lots on the Island are highly cultivated, and have an aspect like the garden of Eden. The Island contains 55 square miles, and perhaps in no part of the world are there more products raised for man and beast, than are annually raised on this island, allowing the same compass of ground. Besides all this, it is represented as being as healthy a place as any in this country, and that a more delightful summer residence is not to be found, either in this or any other part of the world.

A Linen and Cotton Bagging Factory is now building in Pittsburg, the machinery of which will be drawn by an engine of ten horse power, which Mr. Sutcliffe, the proprietor of the factory, is now making, and which is calculated to manufacture two hundred yards of linen, and four hundred of bagging per day.

EPITOME.

An ox saw-mill was recently burnt near Bloomington, Indiana, by which an industrious man has sustained a loss of, as calculated, 1,500 to \$2,000. Circumstances render it too probable that this destruction was the work of an incendiary.

The Sea-Serpent.—It is announced in the New York papers, on the authority of capt. Holdridge and the passengers on board the ship Silas Richards, that on the 7th of June, in lat. 41 30, long. 67 32, about 7 o'clock P. M. the ocean at the time being perfectly smooth, the celebrated sea-serpent, or one of the family, suddenly made his appearance near the ship with his head about four feet above the water, and his body perfectly visible, which was covered with knobs or protuberances similar to those seen on the New England sea-serpent. Its length was estimated at sixty feet, and its circumference ten feet.

Vermont.—A man in Underhill lately for the sum of 25 cents, swallowed the head and a considerable portion of the neck of a large striped snake. He offered to swallow the remainder for an additional consideration, but the spectators were satisfied. The man afterwards stated, that the unnatural morsel acted as a cathartic, and did him \$2 worth of service.

The first stone of the new Theatre, about to be erected in the City of New-York, was laid on Monday the 9th ult. This building is to be completed by the first of November next, and the management of it, we understand, will be given to Mr. Giffert. The proprietorship is, we believe, vested in a company of gentlemen belonging to the city.

The number of travellers who arrived at Utica (N. Y.) last year, in stages alone, was 40,000, and it is calculated from present appearances, that 90,000 will pass through that place during this year.

In the interior of the State of Pennsylvania, it is said that the drought has not been particularly oppressive. The prospects of the husbandman are as good as they have been at any former period, and flour is so cheap in Philadelphia, that the inhabitants feed their horses with it.

The Philadelphia Gazette states, that general distress prevails among the owners of horses and cattle, owing to the high price of food. Hay is selling at \$30 per ton; oats weighing about 30lb. the bushel, at 70 to 75 cents, being about two and a half cents per pound, and other cattle food is in the same proportion. The Editor adds, that superfine flour can be bought at two and a half cents per pound, and that one pound of it contains as much nutriment as double the quantity of oats, so that, if it be used with judgment, it is the cheapest food in the market. Several owners of horses have adopted it.

On dissecting the elephant which was lately killed in London, the heart was found to be two feet long, and eighteen inches broad, and when the body was opened, was found immersed in five or six gallons of blood.

The Lady of Sir Walter Scott died at Abbotsford, on the 14th of May. Sir Walter was married in 1797, and his Lady was the daughter of John Carpenter, of the city of Lyons.

The accounts from Spain continue to state the increase of political dissatisfaction. The London paper says, "A new revolution is evidently only delayed by the presence of the French army."

Six thousand pounds was paid down for Woodstock before a sheet of the MS. was delivered. The original MSS. of all the Waverley works in morocco binding was to be disposed of with the effects of the Messrs. Constables, bankrupts.

It has been determined that Parliament shall not meddle with the currency of Scotland.

A party of young men who recently went from Paris, state of Maine, on a Squirrel Hunt, returned with game to the number of 2276—skunks, raccoons, foxes, woodchucks, squirrels, bobalinks, owls, woodpeckers, cat-birds, &c. The paper does not inform us how large the party was, nor how long they were out—but that surely has something to do with the story.

The Detroit Gazette says, that Capt. Franklin and his party, reached the Arctic sea on the 14th of August. After remaining two days on the coast, they returned to Bear Lake, where arrangements had been made for their winter residence by the Hudson Bay Company. The last despatches are dated at that place on the 6th of September.

The troops at Detroit, which has been occupied about 150 years as a military position, have received orders to march to Belle Fontaine in Missouri.

It is in contemplation to establish a Gymnastic school at Boston. A petition has been granted by the city government, for the loan of a piece of ground for two years, and it is ascertained that one or more instructors can be had. A meeting was called to complete the arrangements, and raise the funds necessary for the undertaking.

Judge Cranch has commenced a course of Lectures on Law, at the Columbian College, in the city of Washington.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

THE GREEKS.

Missolonghi has fallen, and the scimitar has received savage license to waton in the blood, not only of the brave and the resisting soldier, but of the helpless citizens. The surrender of the city took place just one month after the defeat of the Turks, but it was not given up until an immense purchase had been exacted for it in Turkish lives.

The Courier Francois says that when Missolonghi fell, the remaining Greeks formed at the last moment a kind of square battalion, in the centre of which were placed the women and children, all endeavoring to open themselves a passage through the Turks, and all were massacred.

The cause of the Greeks was incidentally touched upon in the House of Commons, on the 19th. Sir Robert Wilson, and Mr. Hobhouse, spoke in favor of the government taking some measures in their favor before another year should come round. Mr. H. said the ruin of the Greek cause was not necessarily to be inferred from the downfall of Missolonghi. On the contrary, the best possible results ought to be predicted, from the courage and desperate valour with which the Greeks had defended that fortress.

IRELAND.

We remark the following passage in the number of the Edinburgh Review, (86th) last received.

"We have the strongest grounds for concluding that the population of Ireland has doubled in the last thirty years; and we must believe farther, that it is, at this moment, increasing at the same rate. If the seven millions of Irish of 1821, shall become fourteen millions in 1851, while the population of England doubles only in eighty years, that of Ireland will be nearly equal in 1851. Looking at this question as it affects the lower order of Ireland, it presents nothing but what is most gloomy and terrific; for, in place of any prospect of their condition becoming better, it seems manifestly tending to become worse."

At the recent public meeting in Dublin relative to the situation of that metropolis, the chief magistrate stated that twenty one thousand persons of its population were out of employ.

In a case tried not long since in Ireland, before old Lord Norbury, one of the counsel, perceiving that the judge was asleep, requested the Jury to take notes of the evidence, in order that they might be able to charge the Bench.

DISTRESSES IN ENGLAND.

A letter from a Bostonian, in Manchester, England, giving some account of transactions by the riotous populace in that place, mentions that the mob attacked and robbed some fifty persons, in the streets, of their money, watches, &c. which was suffered by the authorities, because they were unwilling to proceed to extremities with the poor creatures. Under date of the 29th April, he says:

"Last evening, after 9 o'clock, the mob were dispersed, and the streets were quiet during the night, but this morning they are again filled, in some parts of the town, with the most miserable looking wretches that I ever saw. I took the precaution to-day to leave my watch and money at home when I went out, for fear of being treated as numbers were yesterday. I think that every American, who sees and knows what is going on here, will have much reason to be thankful that he belongs to a country where such a state of things never has, and I trust in God never will exist."

The Fancy Ball in London, for the benefit of the poor, was said to have produced upwards of 4000l.—(\$18,000.)

Six thousand eight hundred pounds were, we understand, paid down in cash to the Great Unknown, by an eminent Bookseller, in Paternoster row, for the copyright of the Historical Novel Woodstock.

The London papers mention that the coach established on the Stockton and Darlington Railway, carried lately, in one day, no less than one hundred and fifty-eight passengers, the whole of whom were drawn by two horses. [So much for internal improvements.]

According to Bell's Weekly Messenger, it is thought that the common sort of Tobacco may be cultivated with success in many parts of England.

The London subscription for the relief of the starving manufacturers amounts to nearly 80,000l. (about \$380,000.)

An attempt has been made by a Frenchman, to assassinate Sir Hudson Lowe, at his residence in Smyrna.

The Pope has issued a new bull against all secret societies, and particularly against the Freemasons.

Brussels papers of the 18th May, announce that Lord Cochrane has left that capital on his way to Greece.

ALARMING! ALARMING!

It has been ascertained, after a very minute calculation, that the city of Chester, (England) contains one hundred and one old Maids more than any town of the same size in the British Empire; What do the beaux of Chester say to this?

Salisbury:

JULY 11, 1826.

We are authorized to state, that John Linn, Esq., a member of the House of Commons from this county, in 1824, is a candidate for the same situation in the next General Assembly of this state.

We are also informed, that John Clement, Esq., is a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from this county.

The Philadelphia Union, speaking of the probable deficiency of the crops of grass, says, that the best expedient for every farmer, is to sow a few acres of Corn, broad cast, at the rate of about 2 bushels per acre. This will afford an excellent substitute for hay, and enable him to spare more hay for market at an advanced price.

[There is an insuperable obstacle in the way of adopting the above plan, in this section of country,—no corn can be had to sow; it is difficult to get enough to eat.] [ad. was. cano.]

The Georgetown (South-Carolina) paper, of the 23d ult. says a second crop of Corn has been planted in that town, from seed of this year's growth.

A very destructive fire broke out in Charleston, on Saturday morning the 24th ult.; and before it could be got under, thirty buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at upwards of one hundred thousand dollars.

It appears, from a correspondence published in the Milledgeville Journal, between Gov. Troup and the Secretary of War, that the President of the U. S. has declined appointing a Commissioner to attend in behalf of the General Government, the running of the dividing line between the states of Georgia and Alabama; offering, as a reason for the declination, that Congress had not authorized him so to do, nor made any appropriation for defraying the expenses incident to the appointment. Should any difficulty, however, arise between the two states, in settling their boundary, the President offers to refer the matter to Congress, at its next session.

The Tax Collector of York District, S. Carolina.

We stated, in our paper of the 20th ult. on the authority of a paragraph in the Yorkville Pioneer, that a Mr. Hart, tax collector of that District, had been robbed of a considerable sum of public money. A statement, of the same purport, was made at the same time in the Catawba Journal, printed at Charlotte, in this state, in the neighborhood of York District. Since then, we have seen no further mention of the circumstance, in either of those papers; but we have been assured by gentlemen who have visited York District, that there is not much doubt in the minds of disinterested persons, of Mr. Hart's having robbed himself! One of the gentlemen who Hart swore assisted in robbing him, has proven an alibi—he was in bed asleep, a number of miles distant, at the time Hart alleges he was robbed. Numerous other circumstances strengthen the belief, that no robbery was committed. A good many facts in relation to this affair have been told us; but we do not feel disposed at this time, to make any further statement than the above,—and shall await an authentic development of the truth in relation to the whole business.

Melancholy.—We learn, that at a militia muster, near Abbot's creek, Davidson county, on Saturday, 1st inst. a Capt Hedrick was killed, by being stabbed with a knife in several places, by a man named Hamilton, a neighbor to the deceased. Hamilton fled; but parties went in pursuit, and it is almost impossible he should escape. Great excitement on the subject, prevails in the neighborhood. Capt. Hedrick is represented as having been a peaceable, good citizen, and not accustomed to quarrelling. It is said this melancholy catastrophe was the effect of an old feud.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO PRINTERS.

A public dinner has been given, by the citizens of Chester, Penn., to Mr. MINER, their Representative in Congress, as a mark of respect for his private worth and public character.—Mr. Miner is a PRINTER; and, at this time, the only printer who has the honor of a seat in Congress. It is certainly encouraging to the hopes of others of the fraternity, to see their fellow-craftsmen thus honored for his services in so responsible a situation as a Representative in the National Councils of our country. May the good fortune of Mr. Miner operate as an incentive to all his brethren of the type, to do as he has done,—that is, to be honest, industrious, sober, frugal; punctilious in paying and collecting debts; honorable in all dealings with the world; and last, but not least, be more solicitous to fill the head with stores of useful knowledge, than to cover the back with the gaudy trappings of a Dandy. In fine, study the precepts of Franklin, and imitate the example of Miner. This course is the only passport we know of, to conduct a Printer to eminence.—Men in other walks of life, may march, blindfolded, into situations that confer both "honor and emolument;" but a Printer should not deceive himself with the hope of propitiating the goddess of fortune to be thus blind in bestowing her smiles on him.

* It is our settled conviction, that he is as much of a sloven in business who is careless in collecting, as he that is negligent in paying, his debts.

The Charaw Spectator, of the 30th ult. says that place is as healthy as any spot in the United States.

We will take this occasion to observe, that the citizens of the town of Salisbury are, at this time, in the enjoyment of as great a degree of health, as perhaps the inhabitants of any other place of the same population in the world.

A scientific English engineer, Mr. Fleming, is now engaged in taking the levels for the proposed rail-road between Albany and Schenectady, of which Gen. Van Rensselaer is one of the projectors. The transportation of goods, &c. will be effected by locomotive steam engines.

* Why employ an English engineer, when there are so many experienced American engineers in that state? [ad. was. cano.]

ISAAC B. DESHA.

The June Term of the Harrison Circuit Court commenced Monday week ago. Isaac B. Desha was brought to the bar, but no jury could be obtained to try him. It is remarked that not a sane man resides in the County but has made up an opinion. Consequently Desha can never be again tried, until he chooses to ask a change of Venue to another county, which he of course never will do. He is now either to be discharged, pardoned, or remain a state prisoner at an annual charge on the Treasury of three thousand dollars.

Mr. Eliabon Ball, son of Mr. Benjamin Ball of Mason county, was drowned on the North Fork of Licking on the 9th inst. Mr. Ball, it will be recollected was one of the principal witnesses of the commonwealth in the case of Isaac B. Desha.

Mr. Charles Pierce, of Portsmouth, (N. Hampshire) has on his farm at Portsmouth an ox, 7 years old, of an extraordinary size. His girth, just back of the fore legs, is 9 feet 1-4 inch. His length from his nose to the shoulder blade is three feet ten inches; and thence to his hump, eight feet two inches making his entire length twelve feet. His breadth across the back from one hip joint to the other is four feet nine inches. He weighed in January last 3038 pounds, and is now probably 200 pounds heavier. He is said to have descended from a stock of cattle imported by Governor Wentworth, about 60 years ago.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

One of the most simple and useful discoveries in agriculture, is to mix layers of green or new cut clover, with layers of straw in ricks or stacks; thus the strength of the clover is absorbed by the straw, which thus impregnated, both horses and cattle eat greedily, and the clover is dried and prevented from heating. This practice is particularly calculated for second crops of clover and grass.

The New Orleans Advertiser of the 26th May, says:

"Two hundred National Intelligencers, printed on the first of February, and Franked, were yesterday received at the post-office in this city, by due course of mail. They are principally directed (as we are told) to the swinish multitude."

On the 6th of May, the Mexican Congress abolished forever titles of Count, Marquis, Knight, and all others of that kind; and ordered that such armorial bearings, &c. should be removed from coaches, houses, and furniture, as are calculated to perpetuate the remembrance of their former dependence on Spain.—ib.

Those men who destroy a healthful constitution of body by intemperance, and an irregular life, do as manifestly kill themselves, as those who hang, or poison, or drown themselves.

Benjamin B. Blume, of Northampton, and Spiers W. Smith, of Newbern, have been admitted, by the Supreme Court, to the practise of Law in the Superior Courts. And Richmond Pearson, of Rowan, to practise in the County Courts.

MISSOLOGHI FALLEN.

So numerous have been the accounts of the fall of this Grecian stronghold, and so numerous have been the contradictions which have promptly followed them, that were it not for one circumstance, we should disbelieve the news. It is now stated to come officially from the Temporary Lord Commissioner of the Ionian Islands to the British Government.—This unfortunately gives a credence to it, which we suppose is not to be resisted. The event occurred on the 23d of April—and most sanguinary was the scene.—The garrison and the inhabitants driven to the last extremity of hunger, and the probability of relief from the Greek fleet being destroyed; the citizens came to the determination of collecting the women and children and old men, over mines prepared for the purpose, to be blown up before the Turks entered the town, while two thousand men prepared to cut their way through the Turkish forces to the mountains.—The heroic project was put in immedi-

ate execution.—The gallant two thousand were dreadfully cut up in the battle, but it is hoped that 7 or 8 hundred made good their way. The mines were sprung, and the Turks on entering the town found only the dead bodies of the Greeks, except 140 individuals of the garrison who had fortified themselves and made dreadful havoc among their foe and then blew themselves up. If this account is true, we hardly know of any act of the ancestors of this gallant people, or indeed in universal history, more devotedly heroic.

Cheraw Gazette.

FRENCH NEWSPAPERS.

A share in the Paris Constitutionnel, the leading journal on the liberal side, which was sold in 1816 for 5000 francs, now produces 30,000 francs a year. The price of this daily paper is 72 francs per annum, and it has 19,000 subscribers, whose subscriptions amount to \$55,000 sterling per annum.

Handle's early oratorical powers were but thinly attended. That great composer would himself, however, often joke upon the emptiness of the house, which, he said, "would make de moosic sound all de better."

A meeting of the citizens of the City and county of Norfolk, has been held, with the view of devising means for the relief of Mr. Jefferson.

A public dinner has been given by the citizens of Richmond, to Col. Monroe, late President of the United States, as a testimony of the approbation of his public services, and in veneration of his private virtues.

Gen. JACKSON, in BOSTON.

A Mr. Reinhardt, of the city of Boston, in Massachusetts, has issued proposals for publishing a weekly paper in that city, to be entitled the "North-American Democrat," to be conducted with a view to the support of Gen. Jackson as a candidate for the next Presidency.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES June 28. Cotton, 8 a 8 1/2; flour, fine, 5 a 6, superfine scarce, \$7; wheat, \$1 a 1 1/2; whiskey, 40 to 42 1/2; peach brandy, 60 to 70; apple do, 60; corn, \$1 25; bacon, 1 1/2; salt, turks Island, 70 a 75 per bush.; molasses 40 a 45; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 11; coffee, prime green, 15 to 20 and 3d quality, 15 a 18; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 30; flaxseed, 75; talow, 10 a 11; beeswax, 38 a 40; rice 3 50 to per 100 lbs.; iron, 5 1/2 a 6, pr 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr cwt. Observer.

CHARLESTON PRICES, June 26. Cotton, S. Island, 20 a 32; stirred do, 10 a 12 Maine and Santee, 16 a 18; short staple, 8 a 9 1/2; Whiskey, 34 a 35; Bacon, 6; Hams, 7 a 8 1/2; Lard, 9 a 9 1/2; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 21 a 22; Coffee, Prime Green, 15 a 15 1/2; Inf. to good, 12 1/2 a 14; Georgia Bank Bills—1 to 1 1/2 per cent. discount. North-Carolina Do.—3 a 3 1/2 per cent. discount.

Cottons.—For Uplands a slight improvement in price has been realised—the sales too have been large, when compared with the stock at market, which is now supposed to be reduced to from 3 to 5000 bales. We consider the improvement in price about 1/2 of a cent, and now quote it at 8 a 9 1/2.

CAMDEN PRICES, June 24.

Cotton, 6 a 7 1/2; corn, \$1 30 a 1 35; bacon, 9 to 10; whiskey, 42 to 45; brandy, peach 65 to 75; apple 60 to 65; talow 11 a 12; flour, 6 25 to 7; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 14.

The price of Cotton may be regarded as nominal: there not being any sales of consequence recently effected.

Provisions of all kinds, meet fair prices, more particularly the article of Corn. Journal.

Married.

In this county, (Forks of the Yadk) on the 2d instant, by Caswell Harbin, Esq. Mr. Elijah Foster to Miss Lovy Brickhouse—all of said county.

On the 22d ult. by J. W. Walton, Esq. Mr. Henry Knapp to Miss Eve Earnhardt.—Also, on the same day, by the same, Mr. John Reply to Miss Sophia Hartman—all of this county.

DIED.

In Ireddell county, on the 16th ult. Mr. Robert McNeely, in the 71st year of his age, with a painful disease of more than four years continuance. His character as an eminent christian was so well known throughout the large circle of his acquaintance, to need an insertion here. Suffice it to say, that his religion was of that kind which was able to support him under all his sufferings, and enable him to meet death with joy, saying, "for me to live is Christ, but to die is gain."

In Lexington, Davidson County, on Friday last, 7th July, of typhus fever, Mrs. Nancy Ribelin, wife of Mr. Jacob Ribelin, and daughter of Col. Casper Smith, in the 20th year of her age.

By Saturday's Mail.

Washington City, July 1. It is said that so great is the scarcity of seamen in New-York, that even the government cannot obtain seamen for their ships. Jour.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 29.

West Point.—We learn from the Military Academy at West Point, that the examination of the Cadets was completed on Saturday last after an arduous session of three weeks. The Board of Visitors have made a report to the Secretary of War, in which they speak of the proficiency of the Cadets and of the general management of the institution, in the highest praise.

Forty two Cadets have graduated, and

the examination of the candidates for admission will be completed this week—about one hundred have arrived, and it is probable that they will all, or nearly all, be admitted.

Malabar.—A letter dated Port au Prince, June 7, says—"Malabar has left here for France—he exchanged large parcels of Bank Notes and Gold before he left." This swindler and President of the New-York Marble Company, has been sentenced to the New-York Penitentiary, and having absconded, his bonds in the sum of \$2500 have become forfeited. He took off with him about \$70,000.

From the New York American of June 29.

The Lewis, from Havre, brings us Paris papers to the 24th ult. which announce, with seeming certainty, that the Porte had acquiesced in the demands of the Russians, without reserve. This acquiescence is unexpected to us, particularly after the triumph of the crescent before Missolonghi. Meantime the heroic Greeks are, we fear, to be left to their fate, while Christendom looks idly on their fall.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the 23d May, M. Alexis de Noailles, in the discussion on the expenditures of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, proposed to add a sum of 300,000fr. to the appropriation, for the purpose of enabling the French consuls in the Levant to redeem Christian slaves—Greeks. On this occasion, he spoke in a touching manner of the abandonment by the Christian nations of Europe, of their brethren in the Morea and the Archipelago. The question was not taken at this sitting.

The Turkish cabinet had already designated two plenipotentiaries to proceed to the frontier, had restored the hostages to liberty, and had given immediate orders for the evacuation of Wallachia and Moldavia.

Paris, May 22.—A report has circulated for two days past, that the ambassadors of England and Russia in Constantinople, had been insulted and ill treated by the populace. It is now believed that the Russian alone was subject to these insults. The heads and ears of Greeks were thrown into his house, and he himself is reported to have been wounded. The Janissaries also menaced the Sultan, if he attempted any change in the Military discipline. This popular effervescence resulted from the intelligence of the fall of Missolonghi.

There was nothing further from Greece. The ladies committee in aid of the Greek cause, collected at Paris in one week 50,000fr. A rich individual at Munich, gave 45,000fr. for the same object. Subscriptions were becoming general throughout the continent.

Letters had been received at the Levant, stating that the brave Canaris had perished off Missolonghi, with the brulotier which he commanded.

RALEIGH, JULY 4.

Benjamin B. Smith, Esq. Postmaster in this city, having resigned that appointment, the Postmaster-General has commissioned as his successor, Mr. Daniel Peck, jun. who has acted for several years in the office as an assistant. Reg.

From the Bermuda Gazette, of May 17th.

The following important intelligence respecting the war with the Burmese, we select from the Antigua Free Press of the 5th instant. "Five o'clock, P. M.—We have just seen a letter from a gentleman in Nevis, stating that a vessel arrived there, had spoken a homeward bound Indianman on her passage, which reported that the Burmese had broken the Armistice, fallen on the British army, which was nearly destroyed, and captured the military ordnance, stores, &c. A gentleman who was a few days at Martinique, informs us that a French frigate had arrived there direct from India, with similar intelligence."

A letter from Havre of the 26th, states that the French Government had determined to acknowledge the independence of the South-American States, and also of Greece. Nat. Jour.

A Walking Cane.

BELONGING to Mr. Smartt, of Charlotte, has been left somewhere in town, or the neighborhood; it has the initials of the owner's name on the head, which is of silver. Any person who may have a knowledge of it, will please give information thereof to the subscriber. WM. H. SLAUGHTER. Salisbury, July 6, 1826. 219

Beware of a Swindler.

ABSCONDED from Salisbury, this day, a man who says his name is Cauly. He is 25 or 30 years old; 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; rather slender built; tolerably light complexion; has a remarkable scar on the outer edge of his right eye; there is also a scar on, or a deformity of, his under lip—he is, in fine, a real galloway-looking fellow. He said he was a tailor by trade; but has proven himself a swindler by practice. He sneaked off this morning, without paying his board, and made tracks towards Mocksville; about 3 miles from town, he got a gill of whiskey of a poor woman, and after drinking it, laughed her in the face and refused to pay for it. He said he was from Wythe county, in Virginia. This notice is given, that he may not swindle others as he has done us. 219 THOS. HOLMES, Salisbury, July 6, 1826. JOHN AREY.

Iredell Bible Society.

THE anniversary meeting of the Iredell Bible Society, will be held at Third Creek Meeting-House, near the town of Statesville, on the first Monday in August. The friends of the prosperity of the Bible cause, are respectfully invited to attend.

JAS. CAMPBELL, Cor. Sec. Statesville, July 1st, 1826. 3120

Notice.

THE remaining Lots in the town of Statesville, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the third Monday in October next. The terms will be made known on that day.

WESLEY REYNOLDS, MICHAEL MICKART, ABRAHAM K. SIMONTON, JOHN H. McLAUGHLIN, SQUIER LOWRY, Commissioners. 3mt30

Statesville, July 1st, 1826.

Town Constable's Sale.

WILL be exposed to sale, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 22d day of August next, eleven unoccupied Lots of ground, numbered, in the town plot of Salisbury, 8 and 16, in the north-east square—23, 24, 31, 35 and 57, in the west square—38, 39, 45, and 47, in the east square, of said town; owners not known. Taken to satisfy taxes due the Commissioners of said town. Terms, cash.

AARON WOOLWORTH, Town Constable. 7124

July 10, 1826.

Dr. Robt. G. Weddington,

TAKES this method to inform the citizens of Rocky River Congregation, and his friends in general, that he has located himself at Mrs. Sarah McClellan's, five miles south-east of Rocky River Meeting House; where he offers his services in the various branches of his Profession. He hopes, by his very strict attention to business, to receive a part of the public patronage. 2119 Rocky River, Cabarrus county, June 28th, 1826.

Saddle Missing.

WAS taken from the subscriber's horse, while he was hitched to the fence near where the old school-house stood, in the town of Salisbury, early on Wednesday morning, the 5th inst. a Saddle and Blanket; the saddle had been used about six months, had plated moulding before and behind; the blanket was tolerably new, but had some holes torn in it. A liberal reward will be paid to whomsoever will return them, or give information where they may be had.

HUMPHREY LINSTER, Rowan county, July 7, 1826. 3120

Trust Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed of trust, to me executed by the late Robert Simonton, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall expose to public sale, on the third Monday of August next at the court-house in Statesville, six or eight likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children.

Also, a tract of Land, lying in the county of Iredell, on Fourth creek, joining the lands of Col. John McRee, and the heirs of the late Col. Rich'd Abison, and others, containing between 300 and 500 acres. Also, a House and Lot, and several unimproved lots, in the town of Statesville; and a tract of land joining said town, containing about 200 acres.

The Negroes will be sold at a short credit and the real estate at such credit as the Executors of said Simonton shall prescribe. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale. D. F. CALDWELL, Trustee. July 5, 1826. 5122

Land and Negroes for Sale.

THE subscriber, being desirous of removing to some new purchase, offers for sale the Valuable Plantation whereon he now lives, 9 miles north-west of Salisbury, on Second Creek, containing 280 acres of land, about one hundred of which is cleared, in a good state of cultivation, and under good repair. There are on this place, a large and commodious House, well finished; an excellent new Barn, nearly finished; with all necessary Out-Houses,—all of which are new and in good order: there is on it a sufficiency of first-rate Meadow-Land to support the farm; an excellent young Orchard, of choice fruit; and several never-failing Springs of pure, wholesome water. This plantation has been proven to be the healthiest situation in the settlement.

I will sell the above with, or without, my standing crop, and stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c.; also, with or without my Negroes, consisting of one likely young man, a woman and two children.

The above property can be had all together, or separately, as may best suit purchasers,—on reasonable terms.

As it is presumed no person would wish to "buy a cat in a sack," it is not thought necessary to give any further description of this property, as those disposed to purchase, will doubtless wish to view the premises before striking a bargain. Apply to JOHN FRALEY. 18

July 5, 1826.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, North-Carolina, on the 1st day July, 1826.

B. Dan'l. Blackwelder Leonard Hagler
Martin Blackwelder Cuckran Hains
Abner Brooks J. Sam'l. Irwin
Catharine Barringer J. Nancy Jimison
James Bradford K. Mrs. Killgrove
Mathias Barringer Joseph Klatts
C. Henry Coyle L. William Lanan
John Cruise Thomas Low
Robert Carrington M. Thomas Matly
Nathan H. Crage Wilson J. McRee
Robert Carrington Thomas Mason
D. John Davis Archibald McCurdy
Henry Dolen Major McGraw
Allen W. Davis N. John Newel
F. Lewis Fisher John Nelson
G. George Goodman R. David Reese
James Galloway D. Ross
Josiah Gillmon Moses Rodgers
John Gorman S. George H. Swearingin
H. Samuel Hudson R. Steinburg
John Houston Catharine Shin
Jacob House Elias Snell
William Hatly Jacob Stirewalt
Jonathan Hartsel Doct. Charles P. Shive
Franklin Hains W. Isaac West
Martha Hamilton Paul Walter
D. STORKE, P. M. 3120

POETRY.

FROM THE MORGANTON MIRROR.

TO POVERTY.

Well, rev'rend dame! still staunch and true!
Of my old playmates not a soul
Is present now; that's rather dull;
They fled at sight of you!

And these obliging damsels, too,
Who would have almost died to please,
Have all "dried up" like candle grease,
And left me only you.

Well, let them go; who cares? I don't:
If they're so fickle, 'tis as well
To shun each dashing, haughty belle,
And so escape affront.

'Tis true, that once in a long while,
Some old acquaintance chance to meet;
But, seeing you they coldly greet,
And vainly strive to smile.

Nor do they wait; but all at once
Strait recollect some promise made
To one who must not be delay'd,
Then fly off with a bounce!

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.

THE METER AT 90°.

I wish I had a quart of punch—
Of ice a half a pound;
Into the punch the ice I'd launch,
And stir it round and round.

And when I'd stirred it round and round,
And cooled it to my mind,
I'd lift the cup and drink it up,
Nor leave a drop behind.

DR. DRY-AS-DUST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

If with the chief some grains of wheat you gain,
Our well-wishers have not been in vain.

THEOLOGICAL.

The Columbian Star, printed at Washington City, gives notice, that it is authorized to offer a premium of FIFTY DOLLARS, to any person, who will prove positively from the Scriptures alone, that sprinkling was the apostolic mode of baptism, and that infants were proper subjects. The tract may be of any length, and must be sent to the Editors of the Star, by March the 10th, 1826. The adjudication of the question, is to be left to a select committee of five from the society of FRIENDS, who, not believing in the efficacy or necessity of either mode of baptism, it is presumed, will be disinterested judges. The proposer of the premium, in case, the proof is not made out to the entire satisfaction of the committee, engages to find a person, who, for five dollars, within a month, will prove that immersion was the apostolic mode, and that believers only were and are its proper subjects.

Alarming to Smokers.—Cancers of the lip commonly arise from the use of the pipe, and the manner in which it happens is this—the adhesive nature of the clay of which the pipe is made, causes it to adhere to the lip; at length the cuticle is torn off, and the continued irritation frets the sore into a cancerous disease.

Sir Astley Cooper.

A physician was returning from the last sad office of being pall-holder to one of his deceased patients. A pert tailor met him, having a bundle of new-made clothes under his arm, and accosted him with the usual salutations, which were reciprocated by the doctor; who added further,—"I perceive, Mr. Tailor, you are carrying home you work." "Yes, doctor," replied the tailor; "and I perceive you have just now been carrying home yours."

CURIOUS WILL.

A gentleman in Yorkshire, who died some time ago, left the whole of his property to such of his descendants only as should reach the height of six feet four inches. Was his name Long-fellow?

AMATEURS HAVE STRANGE FANCIES.

Lord Spencer got a peculiar kind of types cast for printing the *Horace*, of which only one copy was thrown off, after which the types were broken and founded anew. The celebrated MacCarthy had another taste, as that of Lord Spencer; he purchased all the copies he could find of some works which had become scarce. He then searched the whole, leaf by leaf, to make up one remarkable copy for its uniformity, &c. and then committed the rest to the flames.

Souvenirs et Melanges.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

The public are generally aware, that Noah Webster, Esq. of N. Haven, has been engaged for more than 20 years, in preparing for the press an "American Dictionary of the English Language." The Prospectus of this important work is at length issued; and accompanied with the testimonials of approbation from a great number of distinguished gentlemen, among whom are Judge Story and the Hon. John

Pickering of Salem—Rev. Jared Sparks, Editor of the North American Review—President Day, and Professors Silliman, Gibbs and Kingsley, of Yale College—Professors Willard and Channing, of Harvard College—Professor Everett—Rev. S. E. Dwight—Governor Clinton—President Madison—and the Hon. John Trumbull, author of *McFingal*.

The work will be printed on fine linen paper, in two volumes quarto, and afforded to subscribers in boards, at 20 dollars. The prospectus informs, that it will contain 5000 or 6000 new words, not included in Johnson's Dictionary even as improved by Todd; which, with the principles and other words added, will augment the vocabulary with nearly 20,000 words: That the words are defined precisely and definitely—not, as in most Dictionaries, by other words that are mere synonyms. That between 30,000 and 50,000 significations and distinct applications of words are inserted, which are omitted by all the English lexicographers: That new etymological deductions and affinities are exhibited, drawn from no less than 23 different languages! That the peculiar Scripture uses of words are explained and exemplified: That words beginning with I, are separated from those beginning with J; and those beginning with U, from those beginning with V: That obsolete words, &c. are noted as such: That the different significations of words, when not obvious and well known, are illustrated by quotations from standard authors: That many errors, which have escaped all the English lexicographers are corrected: That words of irregular orthography are given, both in the customary spelling, and also in letters expressing the true pronunciation.

The design is noble; and the extensive literary and philological researches of the author, afford the best guarantee for the manner of its fulfilment. We hope and believe, that a work which promises so much for the reputation of the country, will receive a liberal patronage.

MISTAKE OF POPE.

We have always thought Pope wrong in saying:
"An honest man's the noblest work of God."
For ourselves, we give a decided preference to an honest woman; women are preferable in every thing.

A GREAT CURIOSITY.

A stone has recently been found in the town of Salina, Onondaga co., N. Y. which is pronounced by those who have examined it, to be a petrification of the human head. The outlines of the organs, and the exact proportions of their location, is almost demonstrable proof of the fact. The situation of the eyes and nose, as regards each other in point of locality, are perfect—the nose, although nearly even with the rest of the face, is plainly to be traced, and the nostrils visible—the forehead is in very good keeping with the whole of the stony profile. One ear is perfect, that is, in its place; the concha is almost as correct as in the living head. On the other side, where the stone must have rested for ages, the ear is not so perfect, but still a part of it is discoverable. We give the facts as we find them in the Salina paper, but for their accuracy we vouch not.

FROM THE NORTHERN SPECTATOR.

We have received a communication which has the sanction of a name, stating that the Rev. Aaron Kinsman, who has officiated as pastor of the Universalist congregation for four years past, in the town of Wells, came out on Sunday the 30th ult. with a full and entire renunciation of his Universal principles; and implored the forgiveness of God and his audience for his long continuance in the public dispensation of error. He made his declaration before a large concourse of people from Wells and the adjoining towns. He declared that he had been in the belief of his doctrine for about six years; and had not been aroused till within a few months past, and that it was calculated to make the heart of the righteous sad, and strengthen the hands of the wicked.

THE RICH AND THE POOR.

The rich have the most meat; and the poor have the best appetite. The rich lay the softest; the poor sleep the soundest. The poor have health; the rich have delicacies. The rich hang themselves through fear of poverty; the poor (such as have always been poor) laugh and sing, and love their wives too well to put their necks into the noose.

Morganton Bible Society.

THE fourth anniversary of this society will be held at the church in Morganton, on Saturday, 22d July next. The Rev. Robert J. Miller, Vice President, is expected to preach on the occasion. The members of the society, and those who feel interested, are by the managers invited to attend.

JOHN SILLIMAN, Rec. Sec.
Morganton 24th June, 1826.

Wanted,

A FIRST rate journeyman Saddler and Harness Maker, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given, during this summer and winter, if application be made in a short time.

FREDERICK T. CHRISTMAN.
Salem, June 30th, 1826. 4/20

For Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to move to the country in the fall, wishes to sell his House and Lot in Salisbury; he will dispose of them low for cash, or a credit. If not sold by that time he will Rent the same. He also wishes to buy a tract of Land, in the neighborhood of Salisbury, &c.

June 22, 1826. 16 HENRY SMITH.

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in the town of Jefferson, and county of Ashe, on the west side of the blue ridge, at the stand formerly occupied by Ambrose Parkes, on the south-east corner of the court-house. He pledges himself that his customers shall be as well supplied, in every article of convenience, as the locality of his situation will admit; and the every attention requisite to his undertaking, shall be paid to his customers.

All persons desirous to visit a high and healthy place of the country, are requested to visit this place. As a pleasant retreat, it stands as highly recommended as any other part of the world; and they will meet with a welcome reception, and the best kind of accommodation.

June, 1826. 16 VINCENT REID.

Valuable House and Lot,

IN the town of Salisbury, for sale. The subscriber will dispose of his House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, at a bargain, and on accommodating terms of payment. The house is on Main street, a short distance south of the Court-house, opposite Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment, in a fashionable, respectable, and neighborly part of the town. The house is large and convenient, with all the necessary out-houses, large lot, garden, &c. and is well calculated for the accommodation of either a large or small family, and a store besides; or it would make a pleasant and desirable residence for a family out of business, or which might be engaged in any genteel occupation. For other information, apply to the subscriber, in the Forks of the Yakin; or to Wm. H. Slaughter, who has the key of the house.

April 29, 1826. 4/20p. GEORGE MILLER.

N. B. If the house is not sold soon, it will be rented to any one who will take good care of it, and keep it in good condition, and not abuse it in any manner.

Heirs of Jacob Kebler.

IF Jacob Kebler, who married Catharine Day, supposed to have been in the year 1762, in or near Philadelphia, or the lawful heirs of Catharine Kebler, will apply to Michael Day, Sen. or John Sappingfield, Sen. Lexington, Davidson county, North-Carolina, they will find a considerable estate left them by Valentine Day, dec'd.

June 30, 1825. 4/20p.

The Nashville Whig will publish the above 3 months, and forward the account to the Editor of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be paid forthwith.

New School.

A School will be opened in the Town of Salisbury, about the last of July, (if a sufficient number of scholars can be made up) wherein will be taught all the various branches of an English Education; as, also, the Latin and Greek Languages. The terms will be, for English Studies, from two to five dollars; Latin and Greek, from five to ten dollars per quarter. A subscription paper is left at the Printing Office, where those disposed to patronize the school, can subscribe.

June 27 1826. 119pd

Estate of John P. Hodgins.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgins, dec. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MESHACK PINKSTON, adm'r.
Nov. 21, 1825. 93

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, without reserve, on the premises of the subscriber, on the 14th and 15th of July next, two tracts of Land, one called the Bryan tract, adjoining John Dismukes and others, containing 260 or 280 acres; the other called the Mill tract, containing 103 1/2 acres. The above two tracts of Land are equal to any in the county. Several very likely and valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, one yoke steers, wagons, smith and farming tools; corn, rye, wheat, &c. &c. Also, I will sell the tract of land there I now reside, or rent for a term of years. Any of the above property will be sold privately, by applying before the day of sale.

Terms of credit for land, 6, 12, 18 and 24 months; negroes, &c. 6, 9 and 12 months; bonds and good security will be required.

May 27, 1826. JOHN A. CHAFFIN.

State of North Carolina, Montgomery county: COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, April sessions, 1826. Farquhar Martin vs. Hezekiah Maak; attachment, levied on land. Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court to be held at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, reply or plead, judgment will be entered for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the land condemned to be sold. Test: 6/20 JOHN B. MARTIN, Ck.

NEW STORE

IN LEXINGTON, N. CAROLINA. THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, in the Mercantile business, under the firm of Brown & Hunt, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson county, respectfully inform the public, that they are now opening a choice selection of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c. Which they intend selling at a small profit. Persons wishing to purchase; will please call, examine prices, and judge for themselves.

MICHAEL BROWN, ANDREW HUNT.
March 6, 1826.

Town Constable's Sale.

WILL be exposed to sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Saturday the 12th day of August next, the house and lot in said Town owned and occupied by Andrew Mathieu, to satisfy the Commissioners' tax thereon for the year 1826.

By order of the Commissioners.
AARON WOOLWORTH, Town Constable.
Salisbury, June 27th, 1826. 7/22

For Sale,

THAT large and convenient Dwelling-House, with three lots adjoining, at present occupied by Capt. John Fulton, situated in a pleasant part of the town of Salisbury. This property will be disposed of very low, and the payments made accommodating.

For terms, apply, in my absence, to Junius Sneed, or Charles Fisher. JAMES HUIE.
Salisbury, 10th June, 1826. 15

Salem Male Academy.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Trustees of the Female Academy at Salem, Stokes county, North-Carolina, intend opening a Boarding School for Boys, also, in the same place; in which all the branches of a good English Education will be taught—and besides that, the Latin, Greek, French and Spanish languages.

The undersigned, on whom the superintendence of this School will devolve, begs further leave to state, that five competent Teachers will be employed for the various branches of instruction; and that every exertion will be made to render this institution worthy of the patronage and confidence of parents and guardians, by adopting and pursuing such a course of education and school-discipline, as will be calculated to improve the minds, regulate the conduct, and preserve the health of the pupils. And while endeavoring to prepare them for a life of usefulness and respectability in this world, the higher concerns of eternity will not be lost sight of, but a conscientious care be taken to imbue their minds with religious knowledge and impressions.

The pupils will board and lodge under the same roof with their teachers, and be continually subject to their inspection. The School will commence, and be opened for the reception of scholars, by the first of July next.

Arrangements will be made to accommodate from thirty to forty pupils. The terms of admittance will be: Entrance money, \$5. Board, including bedding, washing, and tuition, embracing Reading, Grammar, Composition, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Surveying, History and Geography, \$35 per quarter, payable in advance; instruction in Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Music and Drawing, each \$3 per quarter. Books, stationery, and other contingent expenses, placed to account. Clothes found by the parents, or placed to account at their option. No pupils are admitted under eight, or above twelve years of age. Applications, mentioning name, age, &c. received by ANDREW BENADE, Pastor of the Congregation at Salem N. C.
Salem, May 18, 1826. 6/18

Tailoring.

THOMAS V. CANON, RESPECTFULLY informs the fashionable part of the community, and all such as wish to have business done in his line, that, finding the village of Concord a more central situation, he has removed thither; where he has a spacious shop, and has increased the number of his workmen, and is prepared to execute work, which, in point of elegance and durability, will compete with any thing of the kind to be seen in this country. Travellers or others, wishing clothes made at short warning, can be accommodated with a full suit in 36 hours.

T. V. C. is agent for A. Ward of Philadelphia, in selling patents, and giving instructions in cutting according to Ward's patent protractor system. Any person wishing to become subscriber to the Philadelphia fashions, will please to call at his stand. 95tf
Concord, Cabarrus co. Jan. 22d, 1826.

To all to whom these presents shall come. Be it known, that I, Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, have nominated and appointed Mr. Thos. V. Canon, of Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. and do hereby constitute, authorize and empower the said Thos. V. Cannon, with full authority to teach and sell patent rights to others, to use the aforesaid Allen Ward's Patent Protractor System of Tailoring. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 8th day of February, 1826. 99 ALLEN WARD, [seal.]

State of North Carolina, Burke county: COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, April term, 1826. James Robinson and others vs. William Spencer, adm'r. and others: Petition for distribution. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that John, James and George Spencer Yiat and Elizabeth his wife, Wood and Margaret his wife, Wood and Nancy his wife, James Ryden and Charity his wife, Vaughn and Mary his wife, John Bonham and Izabilla his wife, Zachariah, Ezekiel and Wm. Robison, James Spencer, McGaw and Elizabeth his wife, Philip Crail and Margaret his wife, Benjamin Brindle and Catharine his wife, are not residents of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks successively, that the above named persons be and appear at the next term of the county court aforesaid, to be held at the court-house in Morganton on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there be made party petitioners or defendants, or a final decree will be made in the premises, and the distribution made agreeably to the prayer of the petition. 6/20 Attest: J. ERWIN, Clerk.

Sheriff's Deeds.

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

THE FINE YOUNG HORSE AERONAUT.

DESCENDED from the most renowned stock of Horses ever bred in England and America, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Rowan County, ten miles North East from Salisbury, at twenty dollars the season, payable by sixteen dollars if paid within the season; ten dollars (cash) the single leap; and thirty dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, provided the property of the mare is not changed,—but no liability for accidents can be admitted.

Aeronaut will be five years old next spring is greatly improved since the last season, in size, grandeur, symmetry and elegance, being now sixteen hands high, remarkably heavy made, and yet so constructed as to exhibit the finest action. His constitution is not only sound, but of the most healthy, vigorous and durable cast, calculated to endure the greatest exercise without failure. He is a fine mahogany bay, the color most highly esteemed by the greatest judges on the subject, and free from all blemish or imperfection.

Aeronaut was gotten by the celebrated imported horse Eagle; his dam by the imported horse Dion; grandam by Expectation, one of the best sons of the imported horse Blomede, out of a Medley mare, &c. Expectation was the favorite horse of his day in North-Carolina, having beaten Rubicon, Molly Long-legs, &c. The celebrated horse Eclipse and Highflyer, of England, were both his great-grandfathers; and the famous Horse Flying Childers, considered the fleetest horse ever known in England, or perhaps in the world, was the grand sire of Eclipse, Aeronaut will be shown at the terms of the Superior Courts in Salisbury, Statesville, and Lexington; where gentlemen disposed to view him, can decide for themselves whether he is not the finest young horse ever produced in this state. He will be found regularly at this station, except when taken to be shown at public places. His pedigree and reputation, will be further illustrated in handbills, at the commencement of the season. 99
Feb. 23, 1826. ROBERT MOORE.

Department of State.

Washington, 6th June, 1826. To enable this Department to comply with the subpoenaed Resolution of the House of Representatives, the several Claimants to whom it refers are requested to send hither by mail, as soon as practicable, Schedules of their respective Claims, exhibiting the particulars required by the Resolution, as nearly as may be, according to the following plan.

SCHEDULE.

Name of Claimant.	From what Government or of.	Date of act complained of.	Nature of the act.	Name of vessel captured, or injured, and where.	Amount of loss sustained, and value of property captured.	Subject of, or not to, legal adjudication. Where and when.	Remarks, to explain or elucidate the general nature of the claim.
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Publishers of the Laws of the United States, will insert the above notice six weeks in their papers.
June 13, 1826. 6/21

State of North Carolina, Rowan county: IN Equity, April term, 1826. Joseph Lathcoe and Anna his wife, vs. Daniel Herman and Polly his wife, William Yarbrough and Winfred his wife, William Elliott, William Manuel and Jane his wife; Petition for the sale of real estate. The complainants having shown to the satisfaction of the court, that the above named defendants are not residents of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the said defendants, Daniel Herman and Polly his wife, William Yarbrough and Winfred his wife, William Elliott, William Manuel and Jane his wife, appear at Salisbury on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and answer, or show cause why the prayer of the petition should not be granted, an order of sale will be made absolute, and they estopped from making any future objection.

SAM'L SILLIMAN, c. m. c.
Price adv. \$4. 2m120